

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Orders for the "China Mail"
and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
may be made to any agent at
the following ports:—
Canton, Peking & Co.
Fookow, HONGKONG & Co.
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No. 16604.

號九廿月七年六十百九千壹西

HONGKONG SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

On the second anniversary of the
declaration of War, the following units
of the Police Reserve will parade for a
short Route-March:—
Band, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies, Am-
bulance Platoon, Mounted and Motor
Patrols and Cavalry Companies. Full in
in Chinese and English in the Plaza near
Queen's Statue at 6 p.m. sharp. Uni-
form with helmets.

MOUNTED PATROLS.
Voluntary night ride on Wednesday
the 2nd August. Full in as the Stables
8.30 p.m. sharp. The Patrolmen detail-
ed for that date will attend. Others
wishing to be present must notify the
O. C. Mounted Patrols by telephone be-
fore 4 o'clock the same day.

P. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

TO LET

TO LET

A TWO-STORY EUROPEAN
HOUSE, at No. 19 Kennedy Road
East; consisting of four large Rooms
with Bathrooms and Out-houses
complete.
Apply—YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, June 23, 1916. 753

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's
Road Central, at present in the
occupation of The China Fire Insurance
Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 59

TO LET

ONE FLAT of FOUR ROOMS over
Kowloon Dispensary, partly
furnished.—Apply Kowloon Dispensary,
or Secretary A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, June 13, 1916. 751

TO LET

OFFICES, at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES, in King's Buildings.
HOUSES, in CLIFTON GARDENS
Conduit Road.
Nos. 1 & 2 West End Terrace, CANTON.
Apply—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET

A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's
Building.
For particulars etc. apply
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LTD.
Hongkong, May, 3, 1916. 623

TO LET

HOUSE in Kowloon.
No. 2, Lyceum Villas.
No. 7, Ormsby Terrace.
Apply to—
CHANG YUK SHU,
C/o YEE SANG FAT Co.,
34, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, July 1, 1916. 680

TO LET

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Ham-
phrey Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
Flats specially designed to accommodate
three "bachelors" at reasonable rentals.
Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan
Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREY ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1915.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built
Steel Building Work of every Description.

Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON, BAY.



THE MINERAL WATER

THAT FILLS YOU WITH

INVIGORATING HEALTH

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4-STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1916.

501

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyards: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's
Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators
Reuter Brothers & Co.,
Hongkong, April 15, 1916. 543

TANG YUK, DISTRICT, successor to
the late SIEN TING.
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

If you happen to be late your mail will
be sent on and promptly covered
at the same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA GATE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,867.

—Authorized Capital £8,000,000

—Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

—Paid up Capital £2,457,500

—Fire Funds £8,537,047

—Life & Annuity Funds £7,867,580

—Sinking Fund Account £23,970,867

Revenue Fire & Marine £2,351,458

—Life & Annuity £1,141,593

—Branches £37,238

Revenue Marine Department £78,940

Other Receipts £2,351,458

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents

BUSINESS NOTICES.

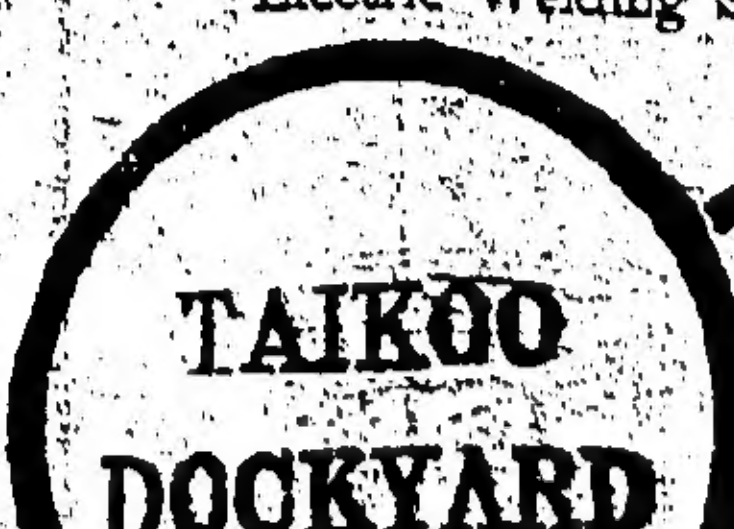
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ENGINEERS Oxy-Acetylene and

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD. Marine and Road Motors,

Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft

Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.

Motor Pumping and Lighting Sets. Motor Vehicles etc.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, China and Japan Agents.

Telegraphic address "TAIKOODOCK". Telephone No. 212.

GRAVING DOCK

70' x 88' x 34' 6"

Patent Slipways

taking vessels up to 3,000 Tons.

ELECTRIC CRANES

lifting up to 100 Tons.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!

MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 238

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART.

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

—ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies

rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day Mex.

Telegraph add: "Peakful".

P. O. FEUSTER,
Manager.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAILING, FURNING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Compare with the best quality English Coke for

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HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Portland Cement

In Casks of 575 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 29th JULY.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

SUNDAY, 30th JULY.

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 6 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2000 S.S. 'SUI TAT' Tons 1850

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th JULY.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street

Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI-TAN'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAH' 538 Tons, and S.S. 'MAHNING' 468 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to

Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTAN' and

'SANTU'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (Price Free).

Opposite the Black Flag.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography.

WUCHI ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH

APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH

IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TEL. No. 254.

ROURNVILLE
COCOA



1 lb. Cocoa
with the
most delicious
flavour.

Made by
Cadbury's
from the
finest Cocoa

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

YOUR EYES
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
107K BLDG. CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA


MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)
COAL DEPARTMENT

A WAR PROPHECY.

THE KAISER'S LATEST HOROSCOPE

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

We are informed by the Foreign Office that His Majesty's Government have been notified by the Belgian Government that Belgian subjects who have resided in Germany for three years are being compelled to enroll in the German army.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO
LOANS are hereby notified that the
Interest Instalments for the month of
May, each amounting to Dollars One
Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000),
—\$340,000 in all—have been received by
the Undersigned.

F. A. AOLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 17th July, 1918.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent for the half year ended 31st March, 1916, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1916 to Shareholders on the Register as of MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1916, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/4 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary,


Hongkong, July 17, 1916. 537

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HILMROD'S CURE, and every day brings similar letters today.

**HILMROD'S
CURE for
ASTHMA**

TESTIMONY

TESTIMONY FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in this by all
Chemists and Stores
throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.



**EVERY BEETLE
EVERY BUG**

is killed
as "Keating's" comes
into thorough contact
with it

Sold in Tin only.
The universal way to
kill bedbugs, roaches and all
household insects is to

Use
**KEATING'S
POWDER**

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION.
15 MARRIOTT HILL ROAD

The Belgian Government have, in consequence, addressed a strong protest on the subject to the Governments of the Allied Powers, as well as to the Governments of neutral Powers. The Spanish Government, who represent Belgian interests in Germany, have also protested spontaneously and energetically against this violation of the well-known principle of international law that no person can

be forced to take up arms against his own country.

This principle was re-affirmed by the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907, in the following paragraph of Article 23, which states as follows:—

A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel the subjects of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the service of the belligerent before the commencement of the war.

In order to justify their illegal action in the German Government quote an obsolete Article of the Belgian Civil Code (Article 177, paragraph 8), which was as follows:—

The character of Belgian nationality is lost by any settlement made in a foreign country without the intention of a return.

This article did not state at the expiration of what length of time, or in consequence of what circumstances, the intention to return was considered, as abandoned and the nationality of origin lost. The Code simply added:—"Business establishments can never be considered as having been made without the intention to return."

It is a principle of law on which the

When the Spanish Government pointed out to the German Government that their contention, founded on the obsolete article above cited, rested on no legal basis, the German Government merely replied that they were quite aware of the fact, but that they considered that they had the right to apply the article to all Belgians established in Germany prior to 1st June, 1909.

The Belgian Government have, however, strong grounds for belief that even Belgians who left their native country and settled in Germany several years after the promulgation of the law of 1900 have been forcibly enrolled in the German army. In the majority of cases, if not in all cases, the unfortunate Belgian citizens who are being treated in this contributory and illegal manner had previously fulfilled their military obligations in Belgium, and had shown in other ways that they had no intention to shun their Belgian nationality. The German Government, however, must accept no excuse for evidence, and there is no appeal against their decision.—Daily Telegraph.

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases.

In the nativity of the Kaiser, this was followed on July 30 by a solar eclipse that falls in opposition to the sun and in the place of the evil Saturn in the sign of Cancer. This must defer interpreting until next month.

More ominous portents respecting the German Kaiser and his dominions could scarcely be conceived. The stage will now surely be set for the closing drama in the career of this very remarkable man and bring to an inglorious end the German Empire. According to the old astrology, Germany has devoted the last years of his life and the resources of his kingdom.

"Not only do these eclipses occur very close to the second anniversary of the beginning of the war, but between July 1914 and 1915, the god Mars, the god of war, troubling directly against the face of Neptune and Mars in the horoscope of the Kaiser and in exactly the same position that that planet was transiting two years ago when the war was started.

"An unprecedented crisis in Europe is now at hand, as, of course, of the certain results of the planetary configurations are now attempting to interpret whether it will be the long hoped for cessation of hostilities and the convocation of a conference for determining the conditions for peace we scarcely dare

Yet such is at least a very strong possibility. And the stoppage in the orders for war material that would result from such a move would of itself be sufficient to cause the serious re-arrangements and changes in the business of our country that are so surely indicated in the figures calculated for Washington.

But while active hostilities may cease, there is no real peace for Europe nor really settled conditions for this, and our neutral nations possible for months or even years to come."

GERMAN MAIL FOR DUTCH EAST
INDIES.

in the London Prize Court Mr. Ronald Barker (instructed by the Treasury) asked for an order for the condemnation and sale of the contents of a number of postal packets forming part of the cargo of the steamship "Francia," on voyage from Holland to the Dutch East Indies. He said the ship was detained at Kangooroo, and the mail contained a number of packages, mostly consigned by Germans to Germans in the Dutch East Indies. There were, however, packages containing 49 articles consigned from Holland to persons in the Dutch East Indies, but the goods were of German origin. He asked for an order for the sale of these, and with regard to the other condemnation and a declaration that the goods were enemy property. The President made the order asked for.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI,
HOJO, NAKAMURA, SATO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, HIRAI
& OYUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL
Head Office—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu,
Osaka, Mukoran, Hakodate, Kobe,
Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama,
Nagoya, Tsuzuka, Vladivostok,
Hankow, Peking, London,
New York, Shanghai,
Hongkong, Haiphong
and Canton.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.
MANILA: Messrs Macondray & Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.
GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.
 For Particulars, apply to

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.
IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers Nos. 35 and
37, HING LOOKE STREET, (End Street, west
Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1913.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

WELSHGRAFFIO ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A.L. & B.Q. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Weeman, Unken, and Waiters.
**Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.**
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIP ARE AS FOLLOWS						
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER SILL AT QUAY STAIN STONE	KIND OF TIDE		
				STRIKING	TRAYS	
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	172	100	10	10	10	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	171	70	10	10	10	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	170	70	10	10	10	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	167	67	10	10	10	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	167	67	10	10	10	
TALKOUEZ						
Quayside Slip, No. 1	160	60	10	10	10	
AMSTERDAM						
Slip No. 1	150	50	10	10	10	
Slip No. 2	150	50	10	10	10	

Table: Address Translation to the Data Memory

**THE EVER POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY**

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING."

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

WATSON'S TAI YEUK FONG HAIR WASH.

AN ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITE

WHICH

COMBINES THE PROPERTIES

OF A

RESTORER, POMADE AND HAIR WASH.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ORDER FROM

PICKERING, YORKS, ENGLAND:

PLEASE SEND ME SIX LARGE BOTTLES OF YOUR TAI YEUK FONG HAIR WASH.

(Signed) J.W.T.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 16.

WM.
POWELL

LTD.

OUR

SUMMER
SALE

COMMENCES

on

TUESDAY, NEXT,

August 1st, for Three Day Only.

As prices are advancing, this is an opportunity of securing many Bargains—

Evening Dresses, Millinery, Neckwear, Flowers, Hosiery, etc.

Special Prices to clear Ladies' white Cambray and Buckskin Shoes and Cotton Dress Materials.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—The Palisade, Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao [by a.s. "Taishan".

9.15 p.m.—The Palisade, Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR MONDAY.

11 a.m.—Auction of propellers, copper, fittings etc. ex "Chiyo Maru" at Kowloon Godowns.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 1—

Noon—Meeting of Members of H.K. Jockey Club interested in Subscription Griffin.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Bicycles, Typewriters etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIEDAY, August 4—

Second Anniversary of the War.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Matting etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

6 p.m.—Special War Service in St. John's Cathedral.

9 p.m.—Lantern Parade by Police Reserves.

MONDAY, August 7—

Bank Holiday.

Entries close for H.K.C.C. Men's Doubles Tennis Handicap.

THURSDAY, August 10—

Concert by Humphrey Bishop Co. at Government House.

FRIDAY, August 11—

3 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road Central (formerly the Deutsch Asiatische Bank) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's; and afterwards Office Furniture, Safes, Fittings, etc., etc. at the above mentioned premises.

SATURDAY, August 12—

Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co's. half-yearly Meeting.

SUNDAY, August 13—

9 p.m.—Full moon.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

Blocks of 10 sheets.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd.,

1, Wyndham St.

South for all their demands—demands which dictate to the Central Government who shall be appointed to the principal posts in the various Southern provinces. It is asserted that the separation of North and South has been the dream of many leaders of this party, and it is evident that in certain quarters in the North much danger is apprehended from the triumph of TSEK CHUN HSIAN in Kwangtung; in short, that it will tend to the disintegration of China, and "the sacrifice of national interests to the personal and, therefore, selfish interests of dollar politicians." When the revolt first broke out in Yunnan Marquis OKUMA, the Japanese Premier, publicly expressed the opinion that the time would possibly come when two sovereignties would have to be recognised in China, and we cannot say that the situation in China to-day tends yet to dispel that idea.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Proclamation published in today's *Gazette* subjects His Majesty's Forces in the Colony to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council substitutes for one previously in force the following: "No person whether with or without a vehicle shall loiter in the vicinity of any naval or military searchlight."

By an order made by the Governor-in-Council the annual fee for a Tobacco Manufacturer's licence has been fixed at \$24, in lieu of \$250 as prescribed by the Third Schedule of the new Tobacco Ordinance.

Up to noon to-day eight pairs had entered for the Hongkong Cricket Club's Men's Doubles Tennis Handicap Tournament. This is a good start, but it is hoped a great many more will enter before August 7th, the date of closing entries.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under Section 3 of the Dentistry Ordinance, 1914, Dr. G. W. McKean to be a Member of the Dental Board during the absence on leave of Dr. J. W. Noble or until further notice, with effect from the 21st July, 1916.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Honourable Mr. David Landale, to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., or until further notice.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, pastor of the Union Church, and the Rev. T. Robinson, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, announce that on Friday, 4th August, the Second Anniversary of the Declaration of War, a Joint Commemorative Service is to be held in the Union Church, Kennedy Road, at 6 p.m., a collection will be taken, to be devoted to the relief of British Prisoners of War in Germany.

The death is recorded in the Straits papers of Mr. H. J. Noel Walker, Deputy Public Prosecutor and Registrar of the Supreme Court at Kuala Lumpur, as the result of a fall from his horse at the Racescourse. It is stated that Mr. Noel Walker was riding his own griffin slowly. He shortened his head and the pony leaped his head and then threw it up, striking Mr. Walker in the abdomen. Prompt medical aid was rendered but he died in half an hour, presumably from internal haemorrhage.

A telegram reached the Colony yesterday, announcing that 2nd-Lieut. John Hugh Bone, of the East Surrey Regiment, younger son of the Rev. Charles Bone, who was for many years connected with the Wesleyan Mission in Hongkong, was killed in action in France on the 22nd inst. The deceased, prior to the outbreak of the war was employed in the imports department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. where he had served for five years. He was among the first of the volunteers to go home and having had some training in the local Volunteer Corps, he secured a commission in the East Surrey Regiment. His death will be regretted by many friends in the Colony, who will also deeply sympathise with the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bone in their bereavement. The deceased has a brother, Lieut. C. W. Bone, A.O.D., also serving with the forces. The latter was recently married at Aldershot.

FURIOUS FIGHTING BY COOLIES.

SENSATIONAL TRIP OF JAVA STEAMER.

ARMED POLICE CALLED OUT.

Enraged at not proceeding straight to Swatow, instead of calling at Hongkong, 800 coolies, returning from Java to their homes in China, became violent and created such a disturbance that a cordon of armed police was requisitioned to quell the outbreak.

The scene of this sensational incident was on board the s.s. *Van Linchoten*, a vessel chartered by the Java-China-Japan Lijn, which arrived in the harbour last night blowing a distress siren, and causing no small excitement. The Water Police patrol boat went alongside and found the gang of returning emigrants beyond the control of the ship's officers and behaving in a highly threatening manner. There was slight improvement on the arrival of the Police, but after the boat had made fast to the wharf at Kowloon there was an outbreak of larger and more serious dimensions. The stevedores' coolies on going on board to unload cargo were attacked by the passengers and a battle royal ensued which ended in the refusal of the cargo workers with a point blank refusal to work the cargo until better conditions were ensured. Distress blasts were blown by the ship's officers during the fight and the hose was turned on the malcontents, who were forced back into the after holds where they had been quartered.

Assistance was obtained from the officers of the s.s. *Kum Sang* which was lying on the other side of the wharf, but the situation was so serious that shots were fired into the air in the hope of quietening the gang. There was no indication of an improvement, however, for the coolies seized sticks, knives, bottles, and every thing they could lay hands upon and rushed up the gangways threatening to do considerable damage. The officers had a formidable task in keeping the ruffians at bay and it was at this moment that a detachment of 50 Indian police armed with carbines, a few European police, and the Police Reserve called for duty. They were sent to aid the officers and release them from their perilous position.

Before the contingent arrived the situation had undergone a decided change, the emigrants evidently realising that further obstruction to the work on board would develop serious consequences. The discharging of revolvers into the air had a wonderful effect and when the Hongkong police arrived all the disturbance was at an end.

The coolies on board had been employed by the Dutch Planters Association in the Dutch East Indies on sugar and rubber plantations. Most of them still wore the queue. They had completed a five years' contract with the Association and were exceedingly anxious to get to Swatow where they were to disembark. They left the Indies on another ship but as this vessel experienced some trouble and put into Penang. There was some protest among the coolies at this procedure, and at Singapore they again commenced to emphasize their displeasure at the further delay of the ship. They were then transferred to the s.s. *Van Linchoten* and proceeded north.

Yesterday morning outside Hongkong the passengers interfered with the crew preparing the derricks for the discharge of cargo and their attitude became so threatening that the ship's officers ordered the work to stop. When the steamer moored at the wharf there was further resentment to the unloading of cargo with the result already described. In the attack two coolies were injured, one by a baton and the other by a revolver shot.

The Police acted in a manner worthy of the highest commendation, particularly the Water Police upon whom the brunt of the fighting fell. They were easily outnumbered but acting fearlessly and swiftly they were able to keep the angry mob down with the valuable assistance of hot water hoses. The Police were withdrawn this morning but a guard of ten men was left in charge.

The s.s. *Van Linchoten* will leave for Swatow on Tuesday.

OPIUM ON "KUM SANG."

\$40,000 WORTH IN QUARTER MASTER'S CABIN.

Revenue Officers Wildin and Dawson searched the s.s. *Kum Sang* on her arrival from Calcutta this morning, and in the quarter master's cabin, secreted between the partition and the bulk head, they found about 450 lbs of Indian opium worth about \$40,000.

The "dope" was cleverly concealed and required a considerable amount of hard work before it was located—and hard work on board a ship with the thermometer at about 98° in the shade is not a very desirable job.

While engaged on making enquiries regarding the sensational affair on the *Van Linchoten*, a representative of the "China Mail" saw the officers at work in the cabin of the *Kum Sang*, which was a dingy, smelly, cubicle without light or ventilation. It took two hours to get at the opium which was taken to the Imports and Exports office.

It is reported that the *Toyu Kien Kaika* has purchased the steamer *Minnesota* at the price of \$5,000,000.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHEUNG CHAU.

A CHEAP HOLIDAY RESORT.

[BY A VISITOR.]

The fact of the matter is, the Hongkong Government has no conception of this place. Such was the statement made in the writer's hearing over a year ago by a well-known Hongkong gentleman returning from his first visit to Cheung Chau. Whether that be or be not true, it is certainly the case that the residents of Hongkong are held back either by ignorance or by prejudice from enjoying the delights of the "Little Island in the Pacific" which lies so closely to their doors.

As in other matters ignorance and prejudice are mutually assistant, so in respect of Cheung Chau. The community of Hongkong fondly imagines that the little Dumb-Bell Island, which one so easily picks out from the Peak as the sun is setting, is in truth a low-lying, bare, almost desert, island. If by chance they know anything of its history, one may be sure the only items of information are, that in the 1906 typhoon every house existing was destroyed, and that in 1912 the place was attacked by pirates who killed several Indian policemen. Truly such facts—and facts they are—are not calculated to dissipate preconceived dislike to the island. But a more complete account of the development of this resort may perhaps lead to a fairer judgment.

Cheung Chau, the Cantonese equivalent of "Long Island," was "discovered" by a party of men who were looking out for a place within reach of Hongkong where it would be possible to spend the summer. These men happened to be missionaries, and they felt the need for a resort which would be within the means of those whose income does not enable them to take an annual trip to Japan, or to rent a house on the Peak. Particularly desirable in the case of missionaries was the finding of a place where they could secure freedom from the strain of life inseparable from continued residence in the interior of China, surrounded at all times by Chinese sounds and Chinese smells, not to mention being protected by Chinese officials and Chinese soldiers. So they had to come beneath the Union Jack—for it must not be imagined that Dumb-Bell Island is anything but a part of the Colony of Hongkong. The principal requisites were, accessibility to Hongkong, the existence of a certain body of labour which could be utilized when necessary, a good supply of water, and a cost of building not prohibitive. All these necessities were at hand in Cheung Chau. Indeed, the water supply is one of the most remarkable features of the little place; at no point is the island above 200 feet high and yet there are several springs of good clear cool water situated in various parts of the island, never yet known to fail even in the driest of weather. It is suggested that these springs are supplied by submarine channels from the high peaks of Lantau close at hand.

Three or four houses were, therefore, erected, but in 1908 the fierce typhoon demolished every one of them, the inhabitants in some cases escaping with their lives in a manner little short of miraculous. Who is to blame these pioneers for not realizing the force against which their buildings would have to contend? Is it not the case that in the early days of Hongkong many, many buildings were blown down? And was it not only by bitter experience of failure, that at last, was evolved a type of building that could indeed withstand the fury of the elements? Perhaps it may be thought that with such experience already in history the early builders on Cheung Chau ought not to have made the mistake of putting up weak buildings. It is, however, to be understood that a typhoon behind the partial shelter of Hongkong, violent though it is, is a very different thing from a typhoon ten miles out in the open sea; and a building which an weather a typhoon close under the mountains cannot of necessity be guaranteed to withstand the full force of that typhoon unshielded. The houses were down, then, but not the hearts of their owners, and before long stronger houses rose from the ruins of the earlier ones. Profiting by the sad experience of these few men, others began to put up more solid dwellings. At present there are almost thirty of these houses on the island, and it is a satisfaction to know that in the 1918 typhoon, this only one, since 1908, not a single building was materially damaged.

The half-truth about the price of a few years ago also tends to scare people away from Cheung Chau; they fear a repetition, and fear lest they, too, should be attacked. The fact of the matter is, that that event was a carefully-planned attempt by a gang of desperadoes to accomplish a specific object. Knowing that Crown rents had just been paid to the Police Station, they wanted to get that money so they attacked the Station, killed some of the guard, and found \$50,000.

empty (for the money had been omitted two days before) and then made good their escape. It is well to realize that there has never been any attempt upon any of the foreigners' houses, and that since the incident in question a new Police Station has been erected in a situation more suitable for ensuring the safety of the settlement, while the guard has been largely increased. It may safely be said that a repetition of even such an attack as that one is most unlikely, and, were it made, the assailants would be met by much more serious difficulties in their attempted molestation.

This year the communication with Hongkong has been considerably improved by the construction of a larger, faster, and more commodious launch than the "sub" that used to run in former years. The new launch starts from the Praya just beyond the West River Wharf, and makes the journey to Cheung Chau in one hour. The two daily trips of this boat are not arranged as conveniently as they might be, from the point of view of Hongkong folk wishing to visit the Island; in fact it is impossible to visit the place, and return the same day unless one's time at Cheung Chau is limited to an hour; for the last launch returning to Hongkong reaches harbour at eleven o'clock in the morning. In order to see anything of this growing health resort, at least one night must be spent on the Island.

Still another prevalent idea concerning Cheung Chau is that those who go there are "missionaries alone, and Americans at that." Again, this is an error. In the natural course of things a holiday resort originated by missionaries will probably be patronised mainly by the missionary body in the earlier stages of its existence, but as knowledge of the place extends, others will be attracted. Cheung Chau is already entering upon the second stage of its career—for a number of families from Hongkong other than missionaries have tasted its pleasures, and at least one building site has been purchased by a gentleman from Hongkong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir—How is the Colony going to mark the Second Anniversary of the War? With Special Services at St. John's Cathedral and the Union Church, a Tattoo by the Police Reserve at night, and—is that all? Surely the occasion demands that some more imposing, soul-stirring ceremonial should be held in this important, though small, outpost of our vast Empire.

I have heard it suggested—and all whom I have heard discuss the proposal were in complete accord—that there should be a review of all the available troops in the Colony, Naval, Military and Police, at Happy Valley by His Excellency the Governor.

The time of the parade I would put at a quarter past five in the afternoon and the ceremony should be as short as possible, just a march past, to take half an hour at most. This would enable the detachments to attend the Special Services at St. John's Cathedral and Union Church, which might start at 6.15, instead of 6 o'clock.

Yours faithfully,
RESERVIST.

COMING ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

We understand from the Chairman of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations that at the request of the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law they are again undertaking the task of arranging for meetings to be held throughout the Empire, as well as in the United Kingdom, on August 4. The identical "Resolution" which will be submitted at all meetings is in the same terms as those employed last year and runs as follows:—"That on the second anniversary of the declaration of a righteous War, this meeting of the citizens of — records its indelible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies. The United Empire has a circulation which carries it into all parts of the world, and we trust that wherever these lines are read our members will co-operate with the Central Committee by gathering together to register this solemn vow. Last year, these moving words were submitted to countless thousands of British men and women, and by these thousands soberly but enthusiastically accepted and acclaimed. Since then the struggle has deepened and widened, and the vow has been sealed by the outpouring of much precious blood. Let us see to it that our present and dearest have not died in vain, and that we for our own part leave nothing undone to win a final victory for the cause in which, undimmed and uncompromising, they have laid down their lives. — United Empire."

Bridge Scorers in blocks of 50 sheets may be obtained from the *China Mail*. Office price 30 cts each or 4 for a dollar (post free).

THE SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG.

A Canton correspondent of the *China Press* (Shanghai) expresses the following opinions:—

Canton is now the only city of some importance left to Lung, as other districts within Kwangchow Circuit are being monopolized by revolutionary commanders who have just left Lung. Lung has to go soon.

To appoint a civil governor or provincial chief for Peking for Kwangtung will be a great task, if intended to be satisfactory. All the struggling parties have made promises of rewards to followers and reforms to the people, while seeking financial and military support in their work against the monarchists. If Peking is to appoint one of the old officials to head the administration in Canton and he brings with him all his parasites in order to place them in offices throughout the province, where will these revolutionists go? They will simply hold on to their territory and thus carry on the struggle indefinitely. To some younger men not connected with the fighting factions, it appears best for the Peking authorities to permit the Canton revolutionists to recommend to them a provincial head so that the most influential party will be able to direct the administration at Canton and the minor factions continue to command the territory each holds and where general peace and order have been already secured. Peking formally issuing to them commissions as occupation commissioners and circuit intendents according to the system before the present revolution.

DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI WELCOME.

In some circles non-political, it is believed that Dr. Wang Chung-hui, now representing the Republicans of the South as their diplomatic agent and who has been mentioned for Minister of Justice, if willing to serve and appointed, will probably be able to unite all factions and carry out some of the reforms so much loved by the Cantonese, who have been much influenced by their friends or by their own experience abroad in the Straits or America. Moreover, the immediate problem before the coming administration will be the financial; and it is not impossible to again appeal to the overseas Chinese for assistance.

The overseas Chinese will trust Dr. Wang more than anyone else, as they have heard of him and many personally know him, he having been abroad many years as a student of law and politics.

The class of Cantonese most influential today are the leading exporters and importers, and they are all looking for an efficient government with foreigners and know how the local corrupt governmental and official system has affected their trade and interest at home and abroad.

FIVE MOST INFLUENTIAL CANTONESE.

The five Cantonese most influential in the crisis to-day and being recognized as spokesmen for the Cantonese are Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Liang Chi-chiao, Kang Yu-wei, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui; and the return of one of them to command the ship of state in Canton will be very satisfactory to all the struggling parties here, according to the belief of many non-partisans.

The coming of General Lu Xingting of Kwangsi to become the military governor of Kwangtung is acceptable to most of the factions, it is learned, although his popularity after his coming depends wholly on his attitude toward the now fighting leaders, who, all seem to agree here, have not been in the field for the interests of the people as many really believe and as they also have proclaimed.

The Provincial Assembly in Canton may meet within a short time, it is stated. Most of the former members are already waiting for a chance to assemble in Canton as soon as Lung leaves. They are now in Hongkong holding informal discussions and waiting for the arrival of the still absent members.

A London telegram to the Straits gives the following rubber dividends: Ceylon final dividend of 80 per cent. Mount Austin 14, and Carey United an interim of 5 per cent.

The fee to be charged by the Custodian of Enemy property in the Colony under the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, has been fixed by the Governor-in-Council at 1 per cent; the said fees to be paid into the revenue of the Colony.

The *Shanghai Mercury* learns that Mr. Vyryan Davies, who was one of the very first to volunteer from Shanghai, is now captain of the Headquarters Company, 12th Division. Dr. Bennett, formerly medical officer at Wootton, is also captain.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the President, has left Peking on two months' leave of absence. He will spend the summer in Japan, where Mrs. Morrison and children have been since the middle of last month. Dr. Morrison is travelling via Madras and Rangoon.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

"DELVILLE WOOD WHOLLY OURS."

LONDON, July 27.
General Sir Douglas Haig in a communique says:—

Delville Wood is wholly ours. Further progress has been made at Longueval and near Pozieres.

After severe fighting we drove the 5th Brandenburg Division from their remaining positions at Delville Wood, capturing 3 officers and 158 men. Two counter-attacks were beaten off with heavy enemy loss.

Enemy guns last night were active against our new positions and there were heavy artillery duels in various sectors of the battle line.

Near Neuve Chapelle small parties of Germans entered our front trenches at two points but were immediately driven out, leaving a few wounded.

We shelled the enemy front line and communication trenches north-east of Sochez and at several other points.

ON THE FRENCH LINE.

RUSSIANS CLEAR A TRENCH.

A communique says:—
A German attack west of Thiaumont was completely checked by heavy artillery fire.

A Russian reconnaissance at Aubort in Champagne cleared an enemy trench with grenades and took prisoners.

AERIAL FIGHTS.

Numerous aerial fights took place. Two German aeroplanes were followed in Somme, one at Verdun, and another wrecked in the Vosges.

French aeroplanes bombed the railway north of Tegeny and the station at Chassy, enemy convoys, and military establishments.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

STRONG NIGHT ATTACKS REPULSED.

Rome, July 28.
A communique states that strong night attacks in Posina Valley and Setti Communi have been repulsed with heavy loss.

BULGARIANS DRIVE BACK SERBIANS.

SALONIKA, July 28.
An official statement says that the Serbian troops have been driven back by Bulgarians in Greek territory, north of Voden, after a sharp engagement.

NO CHANGE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, July 28.
General Sir Percy Lake reports that the situation in Mesopotamia is unchanged, except that two gunboats were fired on in the Euphrates in the neighbourhood of Khidir. They replied, inflicting casualties. Our losses were one Naval officer and five men.

BRITISH MERCHANT CAPTAIN SHOT.

FOR ATTEMPTING TO RAM A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.
A Berlin official statement says that Captain Fryatt, of the Great Eastern Company's steamer *Brussels*, which was recently captured by the Germans, has been shot for attempting to ram a submarine.

BOUNTIES FOR BRITISH SUBMARINE CREWS.

LONDON, July 28.
The Prize Court has awarded bounties of £4,300, £1,000 and £625 to submarine *E11*, commander Neish, V.C., £5 and £10 for sinking a Turkish battleship, gunboat and torpedo destroyer in the Sea of Marmara, a 4,000-ton German armed auxiliary cruiser off Borkum, and a 3,000-ton German auxiliary cruiser off Heligoland, respectively.

OPIUM AND COCAINE PROHIBITED.

LONDON, July 28.
The importation of opium and cocaine is prohibited.

BELGIAN SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

BIG CAPTURES.

LONDON, July 28.
A telegram from Korogwe states that the Belgians have occupied Maria Hill, a hundred miles south-west of Muanza, Lake Victoria, after successful progress along the west of the Lake where they captured a thousand porters of an enemy convoy with loads of rifles, munitions and supplies, defeated an enemy force of 600, and captured 4,000 natives.

Altogether the Belgians have taken prisoner 190 whites.

THE DARDANELLES AND MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSIONS.

AN AUSTRALIAN COMMENT.

MELBOURNE, July 28.
The *Argus* regrets the appointment of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia Commissions and suggests that the Commonwealth Government should inform Mr. Fisher (High Commissioner of the Commonwealth in London) that it does not desire a seat on the Dardanelles Commission. It says "Fight on!" is the Australian watchword. Nothing else matters.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.
The *Handelsblad* says the Minister of Agriculture has intimated that it is necessary to seize all wheat, oats and barley for feeding purposes and has ordered the purchase of all corn in the fields at fixed prices.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN SUBMARINE BASE BOMBED.

LONDON, July 28.
A Berlin communique says that a Zepplin has bombed the Russo-British submarine base at Aaland Islands.

SENTENCE ON MR. GINNELL, M.P.

LONDON, July 28.
Mr. Ginnell, the Nationalist M.P. who was recently arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act, has been fined £100, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

GERMAN ANXIETIES.

In the course of some remarks made at a dinner of neutral Press correspondents in London last month Lord Northcliffe said:—
Personally I do not think it possible for the militarism of the Germans, whom I know well, and amongst whom I have sojourned much, to be anything but annihilated by Russia, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Serbia, and Montenegro. I have never been misled by the philosophy of the Germans or by their military skill. It is quite easy to be skilful in anything if you have 40 years to prepare for it, and while I believe the war to be a matter of very, very slow progress—it takes a long time to build a big gun, and it takes a year to build the first two guns of that type—I can see the effect among the German chiefs. There is anxiety as to the way the war is going. It is not yet to be seen with the German mob. History has proved that they are the most easily led people in the world. But looking at them through the newspaper, speaking as a newspaper man, I see a different German attitude from the attitude this time last year, and from the attitude of the first six weeks of the war. You find the attitude of the German of to-day, by that I mean June, 1916, as first contempt for anything that may be going to happen, such as the Economic Conference in Paris, then anxiety, and later there is eagerness to explain to the German people that there is nothing in it. The attitude of the German Press towards the Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris is to me and to many other people plainly indicative of one of the many anxieties they are feeling.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

A GAIN OF 24 SQUARE MILES.

LONDON, July 27.
A correspondent at Headquarters says that the British forces since the 1st inst. have captured and consolidated 24 square miles of ground in the Somme area.

THE EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

GOVERNOR OF NEULANGEN-BURG KILLED.

LONDON, July 27.
An official report from East Africa states that General Northey, on the 24th inst. expelled the southern German force, including the bulk of the *Königsberg's* crew, from a strong position midway between Neulangenburg and Iranga. The enemy, after several strong but unsuccessful counter-attacks, retired towards Iranga, abandoning a 4-inch howitzer and two machine-guns. The Governor of Neulangenburg, who was captured, has died of a wound.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, July 27.
A communique states:—The enemy is stubbornly resisting, in strongly entrenched positions, at the wood north of Monte Cimona. We, however, have made some progress.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

SAKHAROFF'S NINE-DAYS CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, July 28.
A communique states:—General Sakharoff has captured 34,000 Austrians and Germans, 45 guns, and 71 machine-guns in the fighting between the 16th and 25th July.

PETROL AND MUNITIONS.

The stores captured at Erzinjan and vicinity include 18 tons of petrol, huge quantities of munitions, and a hospital with 800 beds.

BRITISH STEAMER ATTACKED IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

CHRISTIANIA, July 27.
Crowds of people stationed on the hills saw a German auxiliary cruiser, disguised in Swedish colours, attack the Wilson liner *Edina* in territorial waters.

BLACKLISTING AMERICAN FIRMS.

A PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, July 27.
The Government of the United States has cabled to Great Britain protesting against the blacklisting of firms in the United States as an invasion of neutral rights.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT SOUGHT.

LONDON, July 27.
A new Unionist movement in favour of an Irish settlement by consent was inaugurated at a meeting in the House of Commons yesterday. Sir Edward Carson supports the movement.

THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 28.
The House of Commons has adopted an amendment to the Mesopotamia Commission, to first enquire into the provision made for the sick and wounded and to report the result before proceeding with the rest of the enquiry.

PAY OF CAPTURED OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, July 28.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated:—It has been decided that Indian officers of the army taken prisoner after 81 days' full pay, will receive full pay of their rank plus half the staff pay attaching to their ordinary employment. The total averaging about five-sixths of their full ordinary emoluments. Staff officers still on the *active* of a regiment will be treated similarly to regimental officers. The decision will be retrospective from the beginning of the war. Family allowances will be adjusted accordingly. No alteration is proposed regarding officers of British Regiments.

INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 28.
Mr. Reginald Richard Bethoven, O.I.E. recently acting Deputy Controller of the Import Restrictions Department of the Government of India, has been appointed Controller. The Raj having granted the necessary leave.

U.S.A. ARMY EXPENDITURE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.
The Senate has passed a Bill authorizing an expenditure of \$312,000,000 on the Army. This is a third more than was voted by the House of Representatives.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. This simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows the name. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICAN CABLES.

(FROM THE MANILA "CARLISLE.")

"DEUTSCHLAND" HELD UP.

DELAY OVER INSURANCE OF GOLD BULLION IN CARGO.

WASHINGTON, July 24.
The German submarine "Deutschland" is still at Baltimore, the departure on the return trip to Bremen having been delayed because of the negotiations over the insurance of the gold bullion which forms part of the cargo.

HOOSIER POET DIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.
James Whitcomb Riley, the famous Hoosier poet, whose verse has made him one of the foremost American writers during the past 30 years, died at his home in this city to-day.

James Whitcomb Riley was born at Greenfield, Indiana, in 1839, and at the time of his death was 69 years of age.

N.Y. STRIKE BROKEN.

WASHINGTON, July 28.
The Newport garment workers, who have been striking for higher wages and for improved working conditions are returning to work.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 23.
The House and Senate conferees on the Jones bill have come to an agreement on the Philippine measure as passed by the House. The House members accepted certain minor amendments proposed by Senators on the conference committee and in this form the bill is to be reported favourably to both houses.

Republicans will fight the measure tooth and nail but it is predicted that the passage of the bill is certain.

It is to be taken up next week and is next to the last on the list of measures which the Democratic caucus has decided to push through at this session of Congress.

SPORTING.

TENNIS.

VANGUARD VS. KOWLOON C.C.

Played on Thursday on the Hongkong C.C.'s ground and won by Vanguard by 13 games. Score:—
Vanguard: Manley and Lock beat Brown and Abraham 9-2; beat Wolf and Cooper 6-4; lost to Christian and Foster 4-7.
Grove and Anderson beat Brown and Abraham 7-4; beat Wolf and Cooper 6-3; lost to Christian and Foster 4-7.
Roberts and Lo lost to Brown and Abraham 6-8; beat Wolf and Cooper 7-4; lost to Christian and Foster 6-8.
Totals: Vanguard 56; Kowloon 43.

AN AMERICAN CLAIM AGAINST CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

COMPENSATION OF \$2,400,000 TO BE PAID.

Referring to a dispute between the Government and an American company regarding the payment of compensation to the latter for the cancellation of a large order for bank notes for issue under the Hing Hien Imperial regime, a vernacular contemporary is responsible for the statement that the Government has agreed to settle the dispute by paying the sum of two million four hundred thousand dollars to the Company as compensation, payable in thirty equal annual instalments of \$80,000.—Peking Gazette.

THE "CHINESE PRINCE" CASE.

Following is the finding of the Collector of Customs at Manila in the case of the *Chinese Prince* on the owners of which a fine aggregating \$50,000 for non-delivery of 2,000 packages of cargo taken off the ship by the British authorities at Penang:—
1. The master failed to produce a receipt or proper list of the cargo said to have been removed at Penang, or to otherwise properly account for all cargo in his custody.
2. The master apparently did not submit in the interests of consignees, and retain an authenticated copy to present at the port of destination, a formal written protest addressed to the authorities said to have been responsible for the removal of a part of the Manila cargo of the vessel.
3. The master was also negligent in failing to present to the consular collector of customs within the 24 hours after the arrival of his command in Manila, the customary marine protest relative to the removal, or alleged removal, of part of his cargo in Penang.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks 77 1/2
Sugars 115 b
Docks 124 b
Del. Indos 132 b
Pres. Indos 48 b
Consols 10 1/2
Govt. Bonds 104 1/2
Wharves 82 1/2
Trams 60 1/2
Shells 100 1/2
Raffles 20 1/2

THE TOBACCO DUTIES.

A NEW SCALE.

The Government *Gazette* to-day contains the following Order made by the Governor in Council under Section 8 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916:—

It is hereby ordered that the duties imposed on tobacco under Section 6 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916, shall cease to be payable as from the date of publication in the *Gazette* of this Order and that following duties shall be substituted therefor:—

(a) Cigars valued at not less than \$2.20 per lb. and of whatever value.....	\$1.50 per lb.
(b) Cigars valued at less than \$2.20 per lb. and not less than \$1.60 per lb.....	.70
(c) Tobacco and cigarettes valued at not less than \$1.60 per lb. and not less than \$1.10 per lb.....	.70
(d) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.60 per lb. and not less than \$1.10 per lb.....	.30
(e) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.10 per lb. and not less than .60 cents per lb.....	.20
(f) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes of any other kind not herein otherwise provided for.....	.10

WAR OFFICE EXPENDITURE.

ASTONISHING CHARGES.

Mr. Ashley, the Unionist Member of Blackpool, severely criticised recently the Financial Departments of the War Office, and produced a number of instances in which he claimed that there had not been sufficiently strict control over expenditure.

He complained, for example, of the expensive quarters of various headquarters staffs—a big new building in Pall-mall, the most sumptuous country house in Norfolk, etc. What was the need of it? he asked. Why should not more modest quarters suffice for this generals and their staffs? Mr. Ashley estimated the cost of Norfolk house at £10,000 a year. Mr. Harry Forster, replying for the War Office, said it did not cost more than a fifth of that sum. He took personal responsibility for the choice of the Pall-mall building; it was essential that the headquarters should be within conversational distance of Whitehall.

But Mr. Ashley's principal case was directed against the cost and percentage system of contract. It was most wasteful he said, and no check could be put on the contractors. Mr. Forster said he entirely agreed, but assured the House that, apart from the big 'hundreds' contract, there were only three cases in which it had been resorted to. One was in connection with the supply of anti-gas helmets—a totally new article—where the agreed percentage over cost was only 2 1/3; another, was for 5 per cent, and the third was in connection with a contract for surgical dressings. As for the helmets, Mr. Forster said that the contractors would not undertake the job on any other basis, as they could not be sure of their supplies of wood, and he pointed out that enough had been put up to accommodate the entire populations of Manchester and Leeds. Mr. Ashley had spoken of these particular contracts as amounting to about seven or eight millions of money; Mr. Forster said that as he was now in negotiation for their revision, he would rather not state the precise figures, but he would gladly do so later on.

Another of Mr. Ashley's remarkable charges related to the War Office refusal of the London General Omnibus Company's offer at the beginning of the war. This refusal, he said, had already cost the country "anything" from half to three-quarters of a million, and was due to the action of the contracts department, though the Quartermaster, General's Department had advised the acceptance of the offer. But here, too, Mr. Forster was able to give another version of the story which put a different complexion upon the transaction.

The most poignant instance adduced by Mr. Ashley had to do with the supply of ammunition boxes. He said that at the outbreak of war the Government placed a contract for a million at 12s. 6d. each. The second contract was placed at 9s. each, and Mr. Ashley added that the informant told him that the boxes might well have been made for 1s. 2d. each. Mr. Forster, however, had no knowledge of the transaction, but promised to look into it. The Financial Secretary's general reply was very skilfully made, and if it did not altogether acquit the War Office of lavish spending, it certainly toned down very materially the high colours in which Mr. Ashley had painted his picture of inadequate financial control.

The Japanese Government is replenishing its stock at the Zoo and among the consignments to Kobo on the *s.s. Kim Sang* were two splendid baboons, as well as a number of beautifully-colored parrots.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DYARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures them, relieves disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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